MILTON SPECTATOR.

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

VOL. 3. MILTON N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1834. No. 23. WHOLE No. 127

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THE MILTON SPECTATOR.

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SPEECH OF Mr. RIVES,

OF VIRGINIA.

In the U. S. Senate, Jan. 17, 1834.

On the resolution [illegible] of the deposites [illegible] Bank of the U. States.

Continued.

[illegible] of all the reforms, [illegible] or economical, required by the great interests of the country, that which is most urgently demanded, and which promises in its accomplishment the largest results of utility, security and public benefit, is, beyond comparison, the restoration of the government to what it was intended by the framers of the constitution to be, a *hard money* government. We are too much in the habit, Mr. President, of regarding the evils of the paper system as necessary and incurable, and of being content with the delusive palliation of those evils, supposed to be derived from the controlling supremacy of a National Bank. Nothing, in my opinion, is more demonstrable than that the great evil of that system, its ruinous fluctuations arising from alternate expansions and contractions of bank issues, making a lottery, in effect, of private fortunes, and converting all prospective contracts and transactions into a species of gambling—nothing can be more certain than these ruinous fluctuations (and we have a striking proof of it in the present distresses of the country, are increased, instead of being diminished, by the existence of an institution of such absolute ascendancy, that when it expands, the state banks expand with it; when it contracts, these banks are forced, in self-defence, to contract also. Whatever influence such an institution may be supposed to exert, in preserving the soundness of the currency, that object would be more effectually promoted by a return, as far as practicable, to a metallic circulation. The first step towards that return is to let the Bank of the United States go down. Its notes being withdrawn, the convenience of travelling alone would immediately create a demand for gold coins, as a substitute, and enforce the necessity of correcting that under-valuation of them at the mint, which is said to have contributed to their disappearance. In connexion with this, let measures be taken, as it is believed efficient measures may be taken, to discourage and suppress the circulation of Bank notes under a certain denomination, (ten or twenty dollars,) at which the effect would be to produce another accession to the metallic circulating medium. The ordinary channels of circulation being thus supplied with gold and silver, the government would be prepared, without hardship to the public creditor, to require payment of its dues in specie, and thus realize a reform, than which none could be more deeply interesting in every aspect, to the safety and prosperity of the country.

Sir, here is an object worthy to engage the most anxious labors of the patriot and statesman, and I feel persuaded that, with a tithe of the effort and talent daily expended in the ephemeral contests of party, we should see it happily accomplished. I conjure gentlemen, then, with ability so eminently fitted for this great work, to leave the Bank of the United States to its fate—a fate already pronounced by the voice of the nation, and called for by the highest considerations connected with the safety of our free institutions—and to bring forward their powerful aid in an effort to restore the government to its true constitutional character and destination—that of a simple, solid, *hard money* Government.

Sir, I shall doubtless be asked, Mr. President, if in this instance, the public faith has been broken, and the *rights* of the Bank violated, will I not repair the breach, and redress the wrongs? Sir, if such were the case, I would: but in my humble judgment, and I hope to be able to show it, the public faith has sustained no violation—the Bank no wrong; and this brings us to the consideration of the rights of the bank, as secured by its charter. Gentlemen have argued as if the Bank, by the bonus which it paid of a million and a half of dollars, had purchased a right to the deposites of the public money. But nothing is more clear, from the face of the Bank charter itself, and especially from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Dallas,) which transmitted the plan of it, than that the bonus was the consideration, not for the public deposites, but for the charter grant—for the act of incorporation, conferring on the subscribers [illegible], the faculties and privileges of a body politic and corporate, empowered as such to carry on the trade of banking with a capital of 35 millions of dollars, to hold property to the amount of 55 millions, to make by-laws for the government of the corporation, to establish offices of discount and deposite in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and for the express stipulation, pledging the faith of the United States that no other Bank should be established by Congress, during the continuance of the said corporation.

These evidently were the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by the act of incorporation, the consideration of which the bonus was to be paid—and were they not of value enough, Mr. President, of a character sufficiently important to merit & justify the price to be paid for them? Was not, sir, among them, that great sovereign power granted to this corporation—that of establishing subordinate banks within the jurisdiction of the States, independent of the consent, and exempt from the legislation of the states in which they may be established, a power which Mr. Madison declared in the debates on the creation of the first bank in 1791, "ought not to be delegated to any set of men under the sun." The deposite of the public moneys in the Bank of the United States can with no propriety be considered "an exclusive privilege or benefit conferred on the Bank of the United States by the act of incorporation;" inasmuch as that act expressly reserves to the government by its fiscal officer, the power to deposite the public moneys in other banks if it should think proper to do so.

Let, sir, the document I have already referred to, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress the plan of the bank, be examined, and nothing can appear clearer than that the true and fundamental contract between the government & the Banks is that which I have stated—the grant of the important corporate faculties & privileges already mentioned, on the one side, and the payment of the bonus on the other. The provisions in regard to the deposite of the public moneys by the government, and the transfer and distribution of them by the bank, were treated as being of an "incidental kind," and regarded in the light of "mutual equivalents," (the one a compensation for the other) growing out of "the fiscal connexion between the bank and the public treasury." So long as the public moneys should be deposited in the bank of the United States, the bank would be bound to transfer and distribute them as the exigencies of the government should require. When they ceased to be deposited there, the bank would be relieved from that obligation. The deposites being *reserved* under the discretionary control of the Government, which could continue or withhold them at its pleasure, could not rationally form a part of the consideration, for which a fixed and unchangeable equivalent was to be paid in the form of a bonus.

It is, moreover, to be remarked, as is shown likewise by the important document to which I have referred, that at the time of the establishment of the Bank, the deposites of the public moneys were not regarded solely as a privilege or advantage to the bank, but also as a duty or charge. It is evident that they were not contemplated at the time, as a source for enlarging the discounts of the bank, to the extent to which they have been actually used for that purpose. It had been stated by Mr. Gallatin, in a report made by him as Secretary of the Treasury, on the 2d of March, 1809, that "the Bank" (the first Bank of the U. S.) "has not, in any considerable degree, used the public deposites, for the purpose of extending its discounts;" and the same course was, doubtless, expected of the new bank. It certainly never could have been supposed or intended, that the Bank, for its own advantage, should lend out the moneys of the United States committed to its keeping to such an extent as to unable (as it will be hereafter shown to have been on several occasions,) to meet the calls of the government for its own funds, when required to discharge the public engagements.

But, sir, even if it could be shown, as is now contended by the Bank, that the public deposites, and not the faculties and privileges conferred on it as a banking corporation, were the consideration for which it stipulated to pay and did pay, the bonus of a million and a half of dollars, it cannot, by virtue of this alleged contract, claim the deposites further or otherwise than the terms of the contract have given them. Now, what are the terms of this alleged contract? The 16th section of the bank charter furnishes the answer—'The deposites of the money of the United States in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct; in which case,' &c. What are the true nature and extent of the right given by this section? Is it an absolute and perfect right to the public deposites; or rather, is it not a right to them, (if right it may be called,) only so long as the government, by its financial organ, the Secretary of the Treasury, may not "otherwise order and direct?" If it be "otherwise ordered and directed," the right, by the terms of the contract itself, ceases.

I admit that this discretionary authority in the Secretary of the Treasury is not a mere capricious volition. It is to be exercised for reasons, which shall appear to him to be sufficient, and to be reported to and judged of by Congress. But an extraordinary attempt is now made against the clear import of the language used, to limit the power to the single case of the public funds being deemed unsafe in the keeping of the bank. If such had been the intention, nothing could have been easier than to have adopted a form of expression adapted to the object, and to have declared that "the deposites, &c. shall be made in the bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, consider them unsafe there." But, instead of this restricted phraseology, which would so naturally have occurred, if the intention had been such as is now supposed—the discretionary power of the Secretary is reserved in the broadest and most general terms which the language can supply—"unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct." By what astringent process of interpretation, terms of so large a scope have been contracted into so narrow a meaning, I am at a loss to conceive.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) indeed, has contended that a power over the deposites, even if it had been retained in the fullest manner by Congress itself, "is from its very nature, limited solely to the safe keeping of the public funds." But sir, if the public deposites be so important a benefit as they have been represented, to the Bank, nothing seems to be more natural than that the power of withdrawing this benefit, should be reserved by the government, as a means of control over the conduct of the bank, as well as to provide for the safety of the public moneys.—That such was a proper and important end of the power, seems to have been clearly the opinion of the honorable Senator himself on another occasion. While a Bank bill, providing, among other things, for a subscription of twenty millions of its stock by the United States was under consideration in the House of Representatives, of which the honorable gentleman was then a member, a motion being made to strike out so much of the bill as provided for this subscription by the United States, it was objected to the motion that the government ought to hold a due proportion of the stock in the proposed Bank, in order to guard itself against the operation of an unfriendly influence. In answer to this objection, and in support of the motion, the honorable senator, as I find his speech reported in the volume in my hand, made the following just observation: "But there was another mean of protecting the government against the bank, more potent and certain than such provision, let the United States [illegible] power over its deposites, [illegible] cept of the bank note[illegible] and debts to the gove[illegible] possess a sufficient contr[illegible] Here, it is evident, the honorable senator considered the power over the public deposites as an important means of control over the general conduct of the bank, as well as a necessary provision for the safety of the public funds; and in this opinion I entirely concur.* The power being preserved in the broadest terms by the charter of the existing Bank, it is applicable to all the rightful purposes of such a power, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of it, may and ought to look to the general conduct of the institution, as well as to the safety of the public funds.

That such has been the uniform construction of the authority, both by the Treasury Department and by Congress, appears abundantly from the proceedings and correspondence of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Ingham on the one hand, and from the reports of the committee of Investigation in 1819, and of the committee of ways and means in 1830, on the other. We must, therefore, look into the conduct of the bank, to see how far the secretary of the treasury is justifiable for having ordered the removal of the public deposites. The senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) remarked that it was not the conduct of the Bank, but the conduct of the Secretary, which was under review. The honorable gentleman, however, will permit me to say that as the justification of the secretary depends on the reasons furnished by the conduct of the Bank for the exercise of his authority, an inquiry into the conduct of the one necessarily involves a review of the conduct of the other.

[Here Mr. CALHOUN rose, and said he did not deny the right of the Secretary to bring the conduct of the Bank under review, so far as the safety of the deposites was concerned, but no farther.]

I hope I have shown, replied Mr. R., that from the nature and terms of the authority reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole conduct of the bank, in the discharge of all its duties, is properly open to consideration; and I shall now proceed to inquire into its conduct in several instances, which appear to me to furnish ample justification for withholding from it the deposites of the public money. In confining myself to these instances, I do not wish to be understood as thinking there is nothing else in the conduct of the Bank worthy of blame, or justly incurring the animadversion of the government. On the contrary, I think there is much more; but I confine myself to those instances, because I believe they alone are abundantly sufficient to justify the withdrawing of the deposites; and because I am unwilling to occupy the time of the Senate unnecessarily with details of this sort.

The conduct and duties of the Bank, Mr. President, may be viewed in two great relations—1st, to the government,—2d, to the community at large.

In the first of these relations, its duties are two fold—as fiscal agent of the government, to receive and distribute the public moneys, and to have them ready for the public service, whenever and wherever they may be called for by the government—and as a corporation deriving its existence from the law, to observe and conform to all the conditions and securities imposed by the act of incorporation. [illegible] inquire how it has performed the first named of these duties. Has it been always ready and prompt to tender up the public moneys committed to its keeping, when they have been required to meet the public engagements? This consideration I hold to be of the highest importance.—It is not sufficient that the public moneys should be ultimately safe in the hands of the Bank, or in other words, that the bank be ultimately solvent. But it is necessary that it should be ready to meet promptly & faithfully every call made upon it by the government for the public funds, when required for the public service. This is daily exemplified in the affairs of private life. When an individual has accumulated a sum of money which he wishes to put out at interest, to await an expected call, or an opportunity of profitable investment, it is a leading consideration of him to put his money in the hands of some one who will not merely be able to pay in the long run, but who will pay promptly and certainly whenever called upon.

Has the Bank of the United States, sir, displayed these fundamental qualities of promptitude and fidelity in rendering up the public funds for the public use, when called for by the government? I confidently appeal to the history of the postponements of the three per. cents. redemption, to sustain me in the assertion that it has not. It is in the recollection of the senate that early in the spring of 1832, it had been determined to pay off six and a half millions of the 3 per cent. stock on the ensuing 1st day of July, and that a correspondence took place, in the month of March, between the Treasury Department and the Bank, with a view to that operation. It soon became evident that the [illegible] was not in a situation to meet the operation, so largely had it used the public funds in an unprecedented extension of its discounts, as will be seen hereafter, to promote its own interests and views. In this state of things, various pretexts and suggestions were urged by the Bank to induce the government to postpone the contemplated payment; and a postponement to the month of October was finally yielded, the Bank undertaking to pay the interest on the debt in the mean time, and holding out expectations which it did not fulfil, of accommodations to the importing merchants to enable them the better to pay the accruing revenue to the government. The Bank has resorted to a great deal of special pleading to show that, notwithstanding the arguments it so zealously urged on the government, it neither "sought for" nor "requested" the postponement. But what said the committee of investigation of 1832, before whom the matter was thoroughly discussed and examined? "The committee are fully of opinion that, though the Bank neither 'sought for' nor 'requested' the postponement," (returning thus the language of the President of the bank,) "yet if such postponement had not been made the bank would not, on the 1st of July, have possessed the ability to have met the demand without causing a scene of great distress in the commercial community."

Now, Mr. President, while the bank was thus unable to meet the demand of the United States for their own money, what was the state of its account between it and the public treasury? Why, sir, on the 1st of April, 1832, when the notice was proposed to be issued of the contemplated payment, there was in the bank to the credit of the Treasury for public moneys on deposite, the sum of $[illegible],515,000, and on the 1st of July, when the payment was to have been made, the sum of $[illegible],511,000, more than three millions of the public money over and above the sum proposed to have been called for!

But, sir, this was not all. When the month of July arrived, the Government determined, and issued notice of its intention to pay, on the 1st of October following two thirds of the whole amount of the three per cent. stocks and the remaining third on the 1st of January thereafter. The Bank feeling that it could not, with any plausibility, appeal to the further indulgence of the Government, but being still unprepared to meet its call for the public funds, instituted a secret negotiation, and actually consummated an arrangement with the foreign holders of the stock, not to come forward with their certificates at the periods designated, to leave the amount due to them still in the Bank, on an agreement that the Bank should pay them the interest, but the Government continuing bound, in consequence of the detention of the certificates, for the principal of the debt. Here the conduct of the Bank, from a *negative*, became a *positive* delinquency. It was no longer a mere want of readiness and ability to pay up the public funds, when required for the public service, but an active and unwarrantable interposition, contrary to every principle of its duty as a fiscal agent of the Government, to thwart it in a great object of public policy—the early and final extinguishment of [illegible].

When the existence and result of the secret negotiation became accidentally known, the Bank endeavored to undo what had been agreed to be done, and to procure the surrender of the certificates which it had previously made an arrangement to have held up. But this in no manner lessens the impropriety and unwarrantable character of the original act, and leaves the Bank justly exposed to the full force of the imputations of faithlessness and illegality, which its conduct, in this transaction, has incurred. It avails us little to refer to the *declaration* of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, that as "the matter is now substantially closed by the surrender to nearly the whole of the certificates, it no longer presents a *practical* object of inquiry, or to call for, or admit any *action of Congress* upon it." The same committee explicitly pronounced the condemnation of the transaction, in declaring, as it did, "that the Bank had exceeded its legitimate authority, and had no warrant for it in the correspondence of the Secretary of Treasury." In the state of the question now presented to us, this transaction being referred to by the Secretary of the Treasury, as one of his reasons for ordering a removal of the public deposites, it necessarily becomes "*a practical* object of inquiry," demanded the serious *consideration*, if not "the action of Congress;" and none, in my estimation, could more signally illustrate the delinquency of the Bank in its relations of fiscal agent to the government. While these secret negotiations were going on to withhold the public funds from their legitimate destination—the payment of the public debt—it appears that there was in the Bank on the 1st day of October, 1832, after deducting the whole amount of debt designated for payment on that day, a clear surplus of the public revenue of $2,222,79[illegible]

Upon a calm review of these transactions, Mr. President, I think it must be admitted by all that the Bank, by an improper use of the public money for its own advantage, had disabled itself to meet, with promptitude and punctuality, the calls of the government for the public funds committed to its keeping, that it had not only failed to have those funds forthcoming, when required for the public service, but that, by a secret and unwarrantable intervention between the government and the public creditor, it had sought to prevent the application of those funds to the extinguishment of the public debt, and that, in both respects, it had violated its clearest duties as fiscal agent of the government.

Let us now see if it has not equally violated the other duty indicated as appertaining to its relations to the government that of holding the conditions and guarantees provided and imposed by the charter itself, for its correct administration. The charter provides that, for the management of the affairs of the Bank, there shall be twenty-five Directors, of whom five are to be chosen by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it is further provided as *a fundamental article of the Constitution of the Bank*, that "not less than seven directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business." The design of these provisions undoubtedly, was to secure, in all the operations of the Bank, an adequate and responsible representation of the interests both of the government and other stockholders, and such a knowledge on the part of government, through the Directors chosen by it, of the proceedings of the Bank, as would serve as a check to malpractice and abuses, and as a security for the public interests, of every kind, connected with the institution. But the actual management of the Bank has been so conducted as to avoide and frustrate all these essential guarantees provided by the charter for a correct administration. Instead of the affairs of the Bank being transacted by a Board of *at least* seven Directors, at which every Director might, and when occasion required, would be present, the most important business of the institution is transacted by small committees chosen by the President, and conducting their proceedings in secret; and from these committees, thus engrossing the active administration of the Bank, the Directors chosen by the government have been systematically excluded. It is the remark, sir, of a most able and distinguished man, of one whose knowledge both of Banking and finance, is unsurpassed in this, as it probably is in any other country, (Mr. Gallatin,) that the *Mystery* with which it was formerly thought necessary to conceal the operations of Banks, has been one of the most prolific sources of erroneous opinions on that subject, and of mismanagement on their part."—This dangerous and exploded mystery, the bank of the United States has sought to revive, and in doing so, has furnished just cause for the jealousy of the government and the nation.

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*A discussion subsequently took place between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Rives on this topic, for which see the Globe of [illegible] January.

The President of the Bank, according to the by laws of the corporation, being ex officio, a member of these committees, as well as having the sole appointment of them, he directs and controls their proceedings at will; and his responsibility is reduced to less than a name, not only by the mystery which envelops these proceedings, but by the fact that through the number of proxy votes which he gives, (in violation of the spirit of the charter at least, which restricts the highest number of votes of any individual stock[illegible]ters he pleases. In the actual administration of the Bank then, every guarantee provided by the charter is set at nought. The representation allowed to the government in the affairs of the Bank, is virtually nullified—instead of the open management of its concerns by a responsible board of directors, the most important business of the bank is transacted in the conclave of small committees controlled by the President alone: and in him, in fact, has been realized that concentration of all power in the hands of one man, (so far as the affairs of this great corporation are concerned,) the apprehension of which, in regard to the constituted authorities of the nation, has elicited so much patriotic eloquence in the progress of this debate. In whatever aspect, then, I look at the conduct of the Bank in its relations with the government, whether as fiscal agent bound to administer the public funds for the public convenience, or as a subordinate corporation created by the government, and bound to conform to the fundamental regulations imposed by the law of its creation, I think it has equally failed in its duties, and forfeited its title to the confidence of the government.

I will now, Mr. President, briefly inquire what has been the conduct of the Bank in its relation to the community at large. In this relation, its proper functions and duties are to give safe and prudent aids to sound industry and enterprize, to abstain from encouraging a spirit of wild speculation and over trading, and, above all, to abstain from all interference with the politics of the country. This last duty was on a former occasion recognized by the President of the Bank himself "as fundamental in the constitution of the Bank." The inquiry in what manner the Bank has discharged these duties, imposed by its relations to the community, necessarily brings under review that unprecedented extension of its accommodation to individuals from $42,402,304 to $70,428,070, in the short space of sixteen months, between 31st Dec. 1830, and 1st of May, 1832. This extraordinary increase of bank facilities must inevitably have produced, and did produce, a most pernicious spirit of overtrading in the country. It was effected, too, as we have seen, by an unwarrantable use of the public funds in the keeping of the Bank, to such an extent as utterly to disable it to meet the calls of the government for those funds, when they were required for the public engagements. But, in addition to these just and strong objections, it is alleged both by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, and by the President in the paper read to his Cabinet, that there is every reason to believe this extraordinary expansion of the business of the Bank was made with an express view to a political object—to bring more and more of the community under its power, to be exerted at the critical moment of an election, in which it felt a deep interest.

I must say, Mr. President, that this allegation is sustained by evidence of the strongest probability, while the attempts of the Bank to explain so extraordinary an expansion, on other principles, have been entirely unsatisfactory. It is true, that in this interval, the Bank received from the Government reimbursement of a loan of about eight million; but even if it had been proper at such a period, (little more than four years before the expiration of its charter, and when it was aware of the intention of the Government to use the public deposites as fast as they accrued, in the payment of the public debt,) to re-invest this sum in the permanent form of accommodation, which, it is understood, much the greater part of this extraordinary extension of its business assumed, it surely did not require an increase of private loans to the amount of 28 millions to invest 8 millions. It is also alleged by the Bank that during the interval, it had called in its funds from Europe to an additional amount of about four millions; but it has failed to tell us, sir, why it had thus called in its foreign funds. The question would naturally occur, was it to aid in the great political operation at home attributed to it, involving, as was supposed, the critical issue of the renewal of its charter, or was it for other purposes?

We have been further told by the bank that the years 1831 and 1832 were years of extraordinary foreign importations, and that unusual facilities of bank accommodation were required to diffuse these imports through the country. But the Bank ought to have recollected that these very importations had been unduly stimulated by the improper and unprecedented extension of its discounts; and that the distinguished authority, (Mr. Rush) whose testimonial it had vauntingly cited in reference to another question, had, in the very report from which that testimonial is extracted, declared that one of the most important duties and functions of the bank is "by confining its issues within prudent limits to *restrain excessive importations, and to keep them within the true wants and capacities of the country.*'

But, sir, another most extraordinary explanation has been attempted by the Bank. It says that while this expansion of its discounts was going on, and until July, 1832, when the President put his veto on the bill for re-chartering it, "it was unknown whether it (the bank) would have the least reason to be opposed to his election.' Why, sir, one could not but be *amused* at this dramatic exhibition of political simplicity, on the part of this veteran tactician in the field of politics, it [illegible] for the reckless self contradiction which accompanies it. When, sir, in the very book in which it makes this declaration, it characterises the first message of the President in December 1829, as an *assault* upon the Bank—when it had adopted, in November 1830, and in March 1831, resolutions for the distribution of tracts and pamphlets, 'to counteract,' as it says, 'the schemes for the destruction of the Bank,' originating in that message—when in the same book it expressly justifies those resolutions of 1830 and 1831, on the ground of self defence against the hostile attempts of '*politicians*,' (meaning of course the President and his friends) to *destroy* the institution—that it should after these things gravely tell us it *did not know*, all this time, that it 'would have the *least reason* to be opposed to the election' of the Present Chief Magistrate, is certainly an extraordinary experiment upon *our* simplicity, if it be not an amusing display of *its own*.

Considering, then, Mr. President, that the attempts of the Bank to explain this unprecedented increase of its discounts at the period referred to, have failed to justify it by proper and sufficient reasons,—that it stands condemned, on the contrary, by sound maxims of banking, and of a safe, correct and prudent management—but that on the other hand, there were obvious *political* motives for it, notwithstanding the professed ignorance of such a Bank—that it was coincident, in point of time, with the application for a renewal of its charter, and also with the pendency of a contested election, in the issue of which its own fate was sup[illegible] to be involved and that the part of [illegible] nion which was the principal scen[illegible] Bank operation, was at the same [illegible] *debateable* ground of the political contest—When all these circumstances are considered, it does not seem to me to be difficult to resist the impression that this extraordinary operation of the Bank was directed to a political object; an impression strongly confirmed by the unequivocal manifestation of a political spirit by the Bank in other of its proceedings. I allude, of course, to the active devotion of the funds of the Bank under resolutions giving the President an unlimited control over them for that purpose to the 'preparation and circulation' of pamphlets and other writing; which, whatever may be the disguise in which they are sent forth, have been many of them party publications of the most acrimonious character.

These proceedings have been attempted to be justified on the ground of self defence. But there is a radical fallacy in the appropriation of this plea by the Bank. The Bank has no right to think itself a party to the question of the renewal of its charter. It is a great question of national policy to be decided by high considerations of the public good, in which the interest of the Bank, as such, cannot legitimately enter in the slightest degree. Like every other public question, its discussion and its decision should be freely left to the constitutional organs of the public will, and to the ordinary and copious channels of public information; that the public interest, which should alone govern its decision, being an ample guarantee that every argument and consideration in favor of the Bank, which either justice or policy could suggest, would be fully presented to the public mind. On that ground the Bank especially, had every reason to be content to stand. A majority of both Houses of Congress had declared themselves in favor of a renewal of its charter—the larger portion of the press was also favorable to the same object. There was no danger then, that its side of the question would not be fully presented to the nation thro' the usual and legitimate modes of enlightening public opinion, without its coming forward with its vast preponderance of moneyed power, to operate in the cause.

But even those who have attempted a justification of these proceedings of the Bank, have admitted that the publications prepared and circulated under its patronage, should be limited a defence of its conduct. What however has been the character of many of these publications! The honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) gave us a few days ago, some idea of the tone and spirit of one of them, the 'address to members of the State Legislatures,' of which some hundred thousands of copies it seems, had been circulated by the Bank, a portion of which, under its all pervading agency, had found their way into the retired valleys and mountain hollows of his own state. The drift and object of these were plainly to operate on pending elections by every species of appeal which might be made available for the purpose. We have been presented, sir, in another quarter, (Mr. Polk, in the H. R.) with specimens of another of these publications, disseminated in like manner, far and wide by the potent influence of the money of the Bank—judging of which, by the specimens given, we must acknowledge them to be in the bitterest and most inflammatory style of party denunciation and invective; seeking much more to rouse and enlist the passions and prejudices of the people in the party contests of the day, than to enlighten and convince their judgment as 'to the nature and operations of the Bank.'

To be concluded.

CONGRESS.

On Monday both Houses were almost exclusively engaged in the discussion of the deposite question. In the House of Representatives the only business transacted, was the reception and reference of memorials from various parts of the country on the deranged state of the currency. The debate which arose on the presentation of the resolutions of Virginia will be found among the proceedings.

During the last week, both Houses have been almost exclusively occupied with desultory debates on the removal of the deposites. The subject has been nearly worn out, and the people have received a surfeit of discussion. A final settlement of the question, one way or the other, is alike demanded by the pecuniary distresses of the country, and by the high wrought excitement which is daily destroying that healthy state of public feeling so necessary to the advancement either of national or individual prosperity.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Leigh appeared and took his seat. The Committee of elections made a report, on Tuesday, on the Rhode Island contested election, adverse to the claims of Mr. Potter.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davis, appeared and took his seat. The debate on the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, was suspended till Monday—Mr. Gholson having waved his right to the floor till that day.

[illegible] nesday, the Committee of Ways and [illegible] port on the removal of the [illegible] luded with the following [illegible] at the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

2 Resolved, That the Public Deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

3 Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms, on which they are to be employed.

4 Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the bank of the United States has been violated; and also, what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency through its management of money, in producing the existing pressure; a select committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices have existed in the management of said bank; and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses, on oath, and to examine into the affairs of said bank and branches; and they are further authorised to visit the principal bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

In the SENATE on Saturday, a number of resolutions were submitted in relation to the Post Office Department. Mr. [illegible] presented a series of resolutions declaring [illegible] the Constitution does not vest in the President power to remove, at his pleasure, officers under the Government whose offices have been established by law, and that in all cases of offices created by law, the tenure of holding which is not prescribed by the Constitution, Congress is authorised to prescribe the tenure, terms and conditions on which they shall be holden.—[illegible] tions were made the order of the day for the first Monday in April.

On Monday a long debate arose on the presentation of a memorial from Massachusetts in relation to the deposites, in the course of which Mr. Webster stated that he should, on monday next, bring forward his promised plan for the relief of the pecuniary distresses of the country. As far as we can learn from the tenor of his remarks, his plan will contemplate a restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States, and a prolongation, for a short period, of the charter of that institution.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the discussion on the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia was continued until the hour of adjournment.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of North Carolina.

The Conference met according to previous notice, on the 27th of February 1834, at Mount Hermon, Orange county, N. C. and after being duly organized, proceeded to business. The following is the list of members of the Conference, viz:

MINISTERS.

Willis Harris, President, Joshua Swift,* H. Tarkington,* Seth Speight,* Jno. Gilas,* William Bellamy,* Eli B. Whitaker, A. Jones,* S. J. Harris, James Hunt,* C. Drake,* R. Davison,† Wm. W. Hill,† Jesse H. Cobb,† C. Allen,† Thomas Y. Cook,† Wm. H. Wills, Wm. McMasters,† Alexander Albright, C. L. Cooley,† Alson Gray, John Coe, John Moore, T. Jones,† Wm. Blair, A. Robbins, N. Robbins,† Jesse Gallimore,† John Gray, Isaac Coe* John F. Speight.

LAY DELEGATES.

Exum Lewis,† A. Benton, Thomas Nicholson, Dr. M. C. Whitaker, L. H. B. Whitaker,† Benj. Hunter,† Hardy Pitts,* D. T. Paschal D. A. Paschal, Robt. Forbes, A. Paschal,† Lewellen Jones, James Grant, J. W. Smith,† Wm. E. Mann, Dr. Wm. D. Jones,† J. C. Wren, Nicholas Albright, Wm. Lindlay, Jas. H. Christie, R. C. Rankin, E. W. Ogburn, D. W. Withers,† Robt. W. Lindsey,† Wm. Gilbreath, James Robbins,* Richard G. Beason,* John Kirkman, Archibald Wilson.* Those marked thus * were absent.

Jesse G. Beason was recommended by the Quarterly Conference to travel and preach, and was received.

James H. Christie was recommended, & elected to Deacon's Orders.

The Conference proceeded to the election of President for the ensuing year, whereupon Alexander Albright was duly elected.

John Coe was elected Conference Steward.

The Committee appointed to fill any vacancy in the Presidency which may occur by death or otherwise, consists of Elders J. Coe, John Moore and William Blair.

The Rev. Willis Harris, Minister, and Col. S. Whitaker, Layman, were duly elected as Representatives to the General Conference, to be held in Georgetown, D. C. in May next. Gen. E. B. Whitaker and James Grant, alternates.

The number of members in this Conference District, 1832, increase the past year 417

The Standing Committee made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

GUILFORD CIRCUIT.

John F. Speight, Superintendant; Jesse G. Beason, assistant. John Coe, stationed at Mo[illegible]. John Moore, at Al[illegible]. William Blair, Bethel. Isaac Coe, Red Hill. A. Robbins, Shiloh, in Guilford county. N. Robbins, Liberty. Jesse Gallimore, Bethel, on Abbot's Creek. John Gray, Pleasant Grove. Travis Jones, Flat Rock.

ORANGE CIRCUIT.

Alson Gray, Superintendant; Joseph Holmes, assistant. Wm. McMasters, stationed at Hickory Grove. Charles L. Cooley, Chesnut Ridge.

CASWELL CIRCUIT.

[illegible] H. Christie, Superintendant. Jas. Hunt, stationed at Union Chapel. Thomas Y. Cook, Cook's station. C. Allen, Pine Store. Caswell Drake, New Hope. Richard Davison, Brown's. Jesse H. Cobb, M[illegible].

ROANOKE CIRCUIT.

Samuel J. Harris, Superintendant; Wm. H. Wills, assistant. [illegible] P. Whitaker, stationed [illegible]. Wm. Bellamy, at [illegible]. [illegible] at Union. Seth Speight, [illegible] Joshua Swift, Swift's Chapel. [illegible] at Tarkington's.

[illegible] Station, John G[illegible]

[illegible] W. Hill, Conference [illegible]

The next Annual Conference is to be [illegible] Meeting House, [illegible] N. Carolina, on the last Wednesday [illegible] 1835.

SAML. J. HARRIS, S[illegible]

MILTON.

[illegible]SDAY, MA[illegible] 19, 18[illegible]

The proprietors of the Mail Stage [illegible] from Raleigh, via Lawrenceville, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the whole route.

[illegible] Marshal of the District of Columbia, have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Convention Address.—The Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting held in this City, last winter, to prepare an Address to the people of the State on the subject of amending the Constitution, have performed the duty assigned them. A large edition of the Address has been printed in Pamphlet form, and will be ready for distribution in the [illegible] of the [illegible] week.—*Ral. Reg.*

Emigration.—The unprecedented extent of emigration, the present season, from N. Carolina to the West, affords a melancholy illustration, and the sad effects of improvident legislation, and the general despondency which prevails throughout the State.—who can look upon this constant tide of emigration, which is daily draining our State of estimable citizens, without indulging in a train of the saddest reflections? It ought to awaken the people to a sense of their situation, and spur them to the adoption of some means of ameliorating the evils which oppress us and threaten a depopulation of the State.—*Ibid.*

Gold Mine.—The Mine described below in the county of Buckingham, Va. by far exceeds in richness (as we believe) any previously known in this country, if not in any country. The mine is about eight miles south-east of Buckingham Court House, in the neighborhood of Willis' mountain; and in the direction of the gold vein running through the county, from north-east to south-west. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability and undoubted veracity, in the county of Buckingham to his friend in Richmond, will probably convey the best and most correct idea of its worth:—*Ibid.*

"Mr. Bernard Booker of this county, (Buckingham) has, as is thought by every person who has seen it, the richest gold mine known in the world. It is said, that on Saturday last, with six or seven hands, he raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. A gentleman who visited Mr. Booker's mine last week, (with whom I have conversed since) informs me that he broke a large rock that was dug out of the pit, among many others, and took promiscuously from the lump of rock that had been thus broken, a piece weighing about four pounds, beat it up, washed and melted it—the gold from which, was worth $9 70. Such as the above rock or ore is worth per bushel, from $250 to $300. Some selected parcels (and not a few of them either) are worth from $2000 to $3000 per bushel, supposing a bushel of ore to weigh 100 pounds, [illegible] will not weigh as much."

A most daring attempt was made at highway robbery, in this vicinity, last week, in broad day-light. A gentleman from the country, a respectable citizen, came to town for the purpose of getting a $1000 bill exchanged, and in going about to effect his object, he no doubt imprudently exposed his money to some individuals who were tempted by the lure to form a conspiracy to rob him. The gentleman states that he left Raleigh late in the afternoon, and when between two and three miles from town, near

Crabtree creek, the sun not having yet gone down, two men, one white, the other colored, rushed from the side of the fence, seized the bridle and demanded his money. He denied that he had any, when the white man struck him several violent blows across the head with a bludgeon which felled him to the ground, where his existence would probably have been terminated but for the accidental approach of the Nothern Stage, the rumbling of which was heard in the distance. It is some relief however, to add, that the villains were disappointed of their booty.—*Ral. Reg.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Delegates have passed a resolution to adjourn To-morrow. It is presumed that the Senate will concur.

A resolution also passed the House of Delegates on Friday, authorising the board of Public Works to appoint a competent Engineer to survey the Appomattox River from Petersburg to the highest practicable point of navigation, with a view to its improvement, so as to give at least two feet of water at all seasons, from Petersburg to Farmville.

The bill to incorporate the Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company has passed both Houses.—*Pet. Int.* 16 inst.

Supreme Court.—The arguments of Counsel are closed and the Court will probably adjourn in a few days. Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following cases since our last:

March 5.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Joseph S. Battle v. Samuel W. W. Vick from Nash; affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Samuel McD. Tate v. H. M. Greenlee from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of John Mushat v. Joseph Brevard, from Lincoln; reversing the judgment below and awarding a new trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of John P. Jordan v. Joseph W. Tarkington, from Tyrell; affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of William Johnston v. Mellan and Graham, from Mecklenburg reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Alexander Graham v. Abel L. McIver, from Anson, declaring the defendant chargeable with the profits as ascertained by the rates of hire in this State and decreeing accordingly.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Allen S. Ballenger v. John B. Allen, from Johnston affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Thomas Dougan v. Whitlock Arnold from Randolph; affirming the orders appealed from, and sustaining the certiorari.

March 6.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of doe on demise of John Ricks v. Henry Blount, from Nash; affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

March 7.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of den on demise of Hines, Drake and others v. Henry Drake and Mills, Peale, from Edgcombe; affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of den on demise of M. V. Proctor v. Joseph H. Pool, from Pasquotank affirming the judgment below.

Gaston' Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Charles E. Johnson v. Patty Taylor, from Nash, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of James Sherrard v. James Woodward, from Northampton, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment of non suit.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Jas. Finley v. Wm. T. Smith, from Wilkes; reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

March 8.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Blount and Fuller v. admr. of Wilson Blount, from Chowan, directing a decree for the complainants.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Pritchard, a native of Kentucky, is showing in New-York, and is supposed the greatest man in the world. He weighs between *five and six hundred*, and stands six feet two inches in his stockings, aged 43 years. The New-Yorkers alleged that he is the greatest Kentuckian of them all, Clay, Barry, and even Tecumseh not excepted.

Dr. Reid says—"I have been credibly informed, that a monkey, having once been intoxicated with strong drink, in consequence of which it burnt its foot in the fire, and had a severe fit of sickness, could never after be induced to drink any thing but pure water. I believe this is the utmost pitch which the faculties of brutes can reach."

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a Bill to establish "the State Bank of Kentucky." The capital is five millions—the parent bank to be at Louisville, to have six branches to be located at different points in the State—length of charter thirty years.

For sore throat.—Put a half a pound of figs into a quart of water, and boil it to a pint—then open and strain the figs. Add two table spoons full of yeast, and the same quantity of honey.—Gargle the throat with this liquid and a cure is certain.

The venerable Dr. White, of Philadelphia, is the oldest Protestant Bishop in Christendom. He is a hale man for his age—eighty-five—and steadily performs the sacred duties of his office.

"Put out the light, and then ——"

At the instigation of "Nicholas" the Germanic Diet have suppressed the "Neckar Gazette." The last light of the Press, says the New York Starr, that remained for the despot to put their extinguisher upon.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have ordered 4,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address to be printed for distribution—3,000 copies in English and 1,000 in German.

The Best Leather for Shoes.—Matthew Lansberg used to say, "if you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in *water*."

We shall soon have another star in our constellation. Our readers have seen that Michigan has applied for admission as a State, and as it is said, she offers all the constitutional requisites, there is no doubt of her being received.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Temperance Society, held on Thursday evening was as we predicted, one of great interest. The various papers read before the society afforded the most gratifying evidence of the happy effect attending the exertions of the members of this truly philanthropic association. Members of the Legislature from the different sections of the Commonwealth bore the most unequivocal evidence to the rapid improvement brought about by its means. Mr. McGinnis, from Cabell stated that within the last eighteen months Societies had been formed in his county, and that their progress had been so great that as far back as the beginning for the last fall the Court had refused to grant any license to retail ardent spirits within the county and that at this time there is no such thing to be found as a tavern or grocery at which they can be purchased. It is a fact highly creditable to the retail dealers of that county, that they came forward in a body, and declared they would no longer continue a business which they felt was mischievious in its effects to all who were concerned in the traffic. Mr. Colston from Berkely, stated that the Temperance Societies were producing a great revolution in the county he represented and mentioned several facts illustrating great benefits they had already produced. Several other gentlemen addressed the Society, and in a manner that evinced the deep interests they felt in the cause in which they were engaged. A short speech from Mr. Maxwell of Norfolk, was listened to with great interest. He spoke with much feeling and illustrated the arguments with the happiest effect.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to overflowing, and the large number of ladies who were present, bore unequivocal evidence to the deep interest which they take in the progress of a reform so important to the happiness and advancement of society. We shall lay the proceedings before the reader, as soon as we are favored with a copy.—*Rich. Com.*

PETERSBURG PRICES CURRENT.

73	hds. passed averaged	$5 45
40	do. refused leaf,	4 57
84	do. lugs	3 66

EXTREME PRICES.

Passed,	$4 40	a	$6 75
Refused leaf,	3 60	a	6 00
Lug,	2 90	a	5 00

157 hogsheads tobacco sold at the Ware Houses during the week ending 8th of March 1834.

Mr. PALMER:—Above are the sales of the past week. Prices have been so uniform for some time that I have not thought it worth while to send them for insertion. There is now a little advance in cotton from 10 cts. to 11 3-4.

Flour is not in demand, and may be gotten at from $3,75 to 6,50.

Groceries at former prices,

Yours truly, J. D. WILLIAMS.

MARRIED,

In Orange county, on Wednesday the 5th instant, the Rev. Henry Speck, to Miss Betsy Rainy

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NORTH-CAROLINA

ALMANACKS

FOR 1834:

Price 10 cents each, for sale at this Office.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

BOOKS,

Just received at the North Carolina

BOOK STORE.

Lovel's Folly, by Mrs. Hentz.
Pin Money, a novel.
Sydenham, or Memoirs of a Man of the World.
Alice Paulet, a sequel to Sydenham.
Traditionary Stories by Andrew Picken.
Great Britain in 1833, by Baron D Haussez.
Adventures of the Chevalier Chas. Stuart.
Western Coast of Africa, by Peter Leonard, Surgeon of the British Navy.
President Dwight's Decisions of Questions.
Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference.
Ladies' Album for 1834
A Yankee among the Nullifiers.
History of Paper Money and Banking by Gouge
do do do Gallatin.
A General History of the Most Prominent Banks in Europe by Goddard.

☞ A fresh supply of new and most approved SCHOLL BOOKS, from Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

For sale by

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, March 18, 1834.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will in future attend the Superior and County Courts of Rockingham, Caswell and Person Counties, and the Superior Courts of Orange County. Business confided to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to. He has been engaged in the practice of the law for a period of more than eight years, and he flatters himself that he has uniformly given satisfaction to his clients.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Milton, N. C., March 18th, 1834.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the subscriber as Trustee of Richard Bullock, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those who fail to comply with this request may expect that their accounts and notes will be put in an officers hands for collection.

N. J. PALMER.

March 18, 1834.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WATKINS & Co. have removed to their new Brick Store at the corner of Main and Liberty Street, and nearly opposite Owen's Hotel and the Post Office, where they hope to recieve from their friends and the public the same liberal encouragement as heretofore. They have on hand a good assortment of

GOODS,

for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as the market can afford.

S. W. & Co. have just received four Hhds. prime N. O. MOLASSES, and two Hhds. brown SUGAR.

March 10, 1834. 22—

ELDER JOHN G.

of the Baptist Church, & the Rev. THOMPSON BIRD, of the Presbyterian Church, are expected to preach at Gilead Meeting House, on the fourth Sunday in the present month. Elder MILLS will preach in Milton the night previous at early candle light.

March 4th, 1834. 21—

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware.

THE subscribers are now receiving by the ship Harkaway direct from Liverpool, one hundred Hogsheads and Crates of China, Glass & Earthenware, and will receive during the spring additional supplies, all direct from the Potteries in England, which with their stock on hand will make an assortment equal to any in the United States, and which they can afford, and will sell as low as the same articles can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine their prices before purchasing in this or the northern markets.

LUNSFORD & EATON.

Petersburg, March 10, 1834 22—4t

TURNER & HUGHES.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a large variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books, embracing every Book of the kind used in this country, from the Infant School to the most learned Academies and Colleges: among which are the following new and valuable publications:

The Book of Commerce by sea and land, exhibiting its connexion with agriculture, the arts and manufactures, with a Map of the world and numerous Engravings.

Scenes of American wealth and Industry in produce, manufactures, trade, the fisheries, &c. &c.

The Book of Politeness and propri[illegible]ment, dedicated to both sexes.

The Boy's Own Week Day [illegible] resting and instructive book [illegible]

The Child's Annual, a beauti[illegible] luable present for children.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 15. 20—tf

SHOW OF

Fine Horses!

WE understand that the celebrated Stallion, JACKSON will be exhibited to the public in Danville on Wednesday the 19th and in Milton on Friday the 21st inst.; and are requested to say that HEBREW, CHANTICLEER, and MONSOON, and probably several other fine horses will also be presented to public view. Breeders of fine horses are requested to attend and see the splendid show.

March 12th, 1834. 22—

Rowlet's

Interest Tables.

THE subscriber some months since loaned out the above named work, which has not been returned. Any one having it in possession will please return it.

N. J. PALMER.

February 4th, 1834. 17—

NOTICE.

I WILL offer at public auction on Wednesday the 26th of March next, on the premises, the House and Lot on Main street in which I now reside, with all the back buildings attached to it; the House and Lot on Liberty street known as the Red House, fronting 40 feet, and running back 204 feet 8 inches; a lot near Liberty Ware House No. 25; a lot of wooded land 2 1-4 miles above this place near the court-house road, containing 10 1-8 acres; twelve shares of Milton Toll Bridge Stock, with all my household and Kitchen furniture.

I deem it quite unnecessary to give any description of the tenement on which I live, as it is quite improbable that any person would purchase without viewing it. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and will be entirely accommodating.

JOHN RAGLAND.

Milton, Feb. 25th, 1834. 20—

MONSOON.

A THOROUGH bred stallion, the property of Major Thomas Graves, of Chesterfield county, Virginia; a son of the celebrated race horse, Thornton's Rattler, who run and won fifteen races against the best horses in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia and never was beaten till he was injured in his fore leg; a grand son of the unequalled Sir Archie, whose name and fame as a racer and foal getter must inevitably occupy a stand among the racing community in ages yet unborn, at least equal to that of the two favourite Arabian stallions, Godolphin and Darley; has arrived at the Milton course, where he will remain until the 15th day of July next, and tender his professional services to all who may call for some of his precious blood. He can at all times be found at his stand (except on a few days about the commencement of his labours when he must necessarily be from home contracting new acquaintances) ready to perform service at the unusually low price of twenty five dollars a mare, payable with twenty dollars the season, with one dollar each mare, to be paid at the time of service to his attentive and skilful groom. Those who prefer the insurance of a colt, can be accommodated for thirty-five dollars a mare, payable when she is ascertained to be in foal or parted with.

DESCRIPTION.

To those who may not have the pleasure of seeing this beautiful stallion during the season, the following accurate description cannot fail to be acceptable. He is about 15½ hands high, six years old this spring and the purity of his blood is strongly depicted in the appearance of his fine glossy coat of hair, of a rich blood red bay color; and if we were to judge from his grand and masterly appearance, together with his great muscular powers and symmetry of parts, we should necessarily infer that when Monsoon was made, all the machinery in the shop of nature, must have been put in full, complete and successful operation, with a full supply of her very best materials, under the management and superintendance of her best, most learned and skilful artists. Upon a nice examination of all his parts, the greatest connoissuer is unable to discover any thing that falls very far short of perfection; take a view of his wide extended nostril, his delicate chin and lady like lips, his lean elevated head, ornamented with a handsome pair of ears, attached by a fine large throttle to a beautiful arched neck that looses itself between a pair of long, broad, angling shoulders, behind which is presented a back and loin over a chest that challenges a comparison with any other stallion in America; to all these fine parts add a very strong pair of hips and long, broad thighs all supported by a first rate set of lean, black legs, and pasterns without ergorts, nicely placed upon a set of coal black, highly polished hoofs; add to this his easy action, his elastic, stylish movement, and you see at a single glance a grand and beautiful display of the wonderful works of nature.

REMARKS.

Reader, recollect that the expense of raising a colt from a fine blooded horse is just equal to that of raising one from an interior horse, except the price of the season, about ten or fifteen dollars, & every body knows that a blooded horse will command that amount over the price of one of interior blood, of equal appearance. If they are trained, the difference in price is very often incalculable. Four of my neighbors, who never engaged very extensively in the business of raising from fine horses have lately made sales and that partly without training to the amount of $12000,—go reader and do likewise, and when you begin don't do as many have done, try good horses two or three years and then fall back to a stock that kills all that has been done. Before you engage your mares please see if convenient, if not recollect Monsoon and your own interest.

☞ For further particulars see hand bills; extant.

BARZILLAI GRAVES.

March 4th, 1834. 21—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Caswell County,

Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

January Term, 1834.

George A. Connally & Co. v. David W. Jones,	Original attachment levied on a negro girl Delilah and a woman Barbara and one wagon.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, or has so removed that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Milton Spectator, for the space of six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Caswell on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1834, at the Court House in the town of Yanceyville, and then and there to replevy the property levied on, and plead to issue, else judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the property levied on be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs debts. Witness Paul A. Haralson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December 1833. A copy.

Test.

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 20—6w

Just received, one Box

prime chewing Tobacco.

Geo. A. Smith.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Caswell County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

January Term, 1834.

George Williamson Administrator of Samuel C. Smith dec'd v. Adam Benson & John O. Bracken	Judicial attachment levied in the hands of N. J. Palmer Esq and P. A. Haralson and they summoned as Garnishees.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, or so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Milton Spectator for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendants to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Caswell, at the Court House in the town of Yanceyville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1834, then and there to replevy plead to and defend said Attachments otherwise judgment by default will be taken against them and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs claim. Witness Paul A. Haralson clerk of said Court at office the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December 1833. Test.

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 20—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Caswell County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

January Term, 1834.

Warner M. Lewis v. Jno. C. Richards, Jno. O. Bracken & his wife Ann, Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy, and Edward Richards, heirs at law of Durrett Richards dec'd.	*Scire Facias* against the said heirs to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from the said dec'd should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs claim in this case.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants John O. Bracken and his wife Ann, Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy, & Edward Richards are not inhabitants of this State, so that the process of law cannot be served on them. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Milton Spectator for them to come forward at the next term of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Caswell, at the court-house in the town of Yanceyville on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1834; and then and there to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from Durret Richards dec'd. shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs claim in this case. Witness Paul A. Haralson, Clerk of said Court at office the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December 1833.

Test.

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 20—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Caswell County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

January Term, 1834.

John Connally, v. John C. Richards, John O. Bracken and his wife Ann, Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy, and Edward Richards, heirs at law of Durrett Richards, dec'd.	*Scire Facias* against the said heirs to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from the said dec'd should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs claim in this case.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants John O. Bracken and his wife Ann, and Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy, and Edward Richards are not inhabitants of this state, so that the process of law cannot be served on them, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Milton Spectator, for them to come forward at the next term of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Caswell, at the court house in the town of Yanceyville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1834, and then and there to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from Durrett Richards decd. shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim in this case. Witness Paul A. Haralson clerk of said court at office the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December, 1833.

Test,

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 20—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Caswell County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

January Term, 1834.

George A. Connally Executor of Thomas Connally, dec'd. & George O. Connally and William J. Connally, v. John C. Richards, John O. Bracken & his wife Ann, Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy & Edward Richards, heirs at law of Durrett Richards, dec'd.	*Scire Facias* against the said heirs to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from the said decd. should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim in this case.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants John O. Bracken and his wife Ann, and Warren C. Richmond and his wife Lucy, and Edward Ricoards are not inhabitants of this State, so that the process of law cannot be served on them: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Milton Spectator, for them to come forward at the next term of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Caswell at the court-house in the town of Yanceyville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1834, and then and there to show cause why the real estate which descended to them from Durrett Richards, decd. shall not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim in this case. Witness Paul A. Haralson clerk of said court at office the second Monday after the fourth Monday of December, 1833.

Test.

PAUL A. HARALSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 20—6w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being appointed by the last Legislature as Commissioners to receive subscriptions at Milton, to the Capital Stock of the Bank of North Carolina, the Public are hereby informed that a Book for that purpose will be opened in this place on Saturday the 1st day of February next, and will be kept open for 60 days; during which time those wishing to subscribe will have an opportunity of doing so.

SAMUEL WATKINS,
JOHN T. GARLAND,
JOHN WILSON.

Milton, January 20th, 1834. 16—

[POETRY.]

The following is Lord Byron's description of the man he thought the "Best."

"THE GREATEST AND THE BEST."

Where shall the wearied eye repose,
When gazing on the Great,
Where neither guilty glory grows,
Nor despicable state?

Yes—One—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Bequeath'd the name of WASHINGTON,
To make man blush there was but One.

[Moore's *Life of Lord Byron.*

LITERARY.

The following TALE received the Premium of FIFTY DOLLARS offered by the publishers of the *Baltimore Saturday Visiter.*

PRIZE TALE.

MS. FOUND IN A BOTTLE.

WRITTEN BY EDGAR A. POE.

> "*A wet sheet and a flowing sea.*"
> CUNNINGHAM.

Of my country and of my family I have little to say. Ill usage and length of years have driven me from the one and estranged me from the other. Hereditary wealth afforded me an education of no common order, and a contemplative turn of mind enabled me to methodize the stores which early study very diligently gardened up. Beyond all things the works of the german moralists gave me great delight; not from any ill advised admiration of their eloquent madness, but from the ease with which my habits of rigid thought enabled me to detect their falsities. I have often been reproached with the aridity of my genius—a deficiency of imagination has been imputed to me as a crime—and the Pyrrhenism of my opinions has at all times rendered me notorious. Indeed a strong relish for physical philosophy has, I fear, tinctured my mind with a very common error of this age—I mean the habit of *referring* occurrences even the least susceptible of such reference, to the principles of that science. Upon the whole no person could be less liable than myself to be led away from the severe precincts of truth by the ignes fatui of superstition. I have thought proper to devise thus much lest the incredible tale I have to tell should be considered rather the ravings of a crude imagination, than the positive experience of a mind to which the reveries of fancy have been a dead letter and a nullity.

After many years spent in foreign travel, I sailed in the year 18—, from the port of Batavia, in the rich and populous island of Java, on a voyage to the Archipelago of the Sunda islands. I went as passenger—having no other inducement than a kind of nervous restlessness which haunted me like a fiend.

Our vessel was a beautiful ship of about four hundred tons, copper-fastened, and built at Bombay of Malabar teak. She was freighted with cotton-wool, and oil from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board, coir, jaggeree, ghee, cocoa nuts, and a few cases of opium. The stowage was clumsily done, and the vessel consequently crank.

We got under way with a mere breath of wind, and for many days stood along the eastern coast of Java without any other incident to beguile the monotony of our course than the occasional meeting with some of the small grabs of the Archipelago to which we were bound.

One evening, leaning over the taffrail, I observed a very singular, isolated cloud, to the N. W. It was remarkable, as well as for its color, as from its being the first we had seen since our departure from Batavia. I watched it attentively until sunset, when it spread all at once to the eastward and westward, girting in the horizon with a narrow strip of vapour, and looking like a long line of low beach. My notice was soon afterwards attracted by the dusky red appearance of the moon, and the peculiar character of the sea. The latter was undergoing a rapid change, and the water seemed more than usually transparent. Although I could distinctly see the bottom, yet, heaving the lead, I found the ship in fifteen fathoms. The air now became intolerably hot, and was loaded with spiral exhalations, similar to those arising from heated iron. As night came on every breath of wind died away, and a more entire calm it is impossible to conceive. The flame of a candle burned upon the poop, without the least perceptible motion, and a long hair held between the finger and the thumb, hung without the possibility of detecting a vibration. However, as the captain said he could perceive no indication of danger, and as we were drifting in bodily to shore, he ordered the sails to be furled and the anchor to be let go. No watch was set, and the crew, consisting principally of Malays, stretched themselves deliberately upon deck. I went below—not without a full presentiment of evil. Indeed every appearance warranted me in apprehending a Simoom. I told the captain my fears—but he paid no attention to what I said, and went below without deigning to give me a reply. My uneasiness however, prevented me from sleeping, and about midnight I went upon deck. As I put my foot upon the upper step of the companion ladder, I was startled with a loud, humming noise, like that occasioned by the rapid revolution of a mill-wheel, and before I could ascertain its meaning, I found the ship quivering to its centre. In the next instant, a wilderness of foam hurled us upon our beam ends, and rushing over us fore and aft, swept the entire decks from stem to stern.

The extreme fury of the blast proved in a great measure the salvation of the ship. Although completely water-logged, yet, as all her masts had gone by the board, she rose after a minute heavily from the sea, and staggering awhile beneath the immense pressure of the tempest, finally righted.

By what miracle I escaped destruction, it is impossible for me to say. Stunned by the shock of the water, I found myself upon recovery, jammed in between the stern-post and rudder. With great difficulty I gained my feet, and looking dizzily around, was, at first struck with the idea of our being among breakers, so terrific beyond the wildest imagination was the whirlpool or mountains and foaming ocean within which we are engulphed. After a while, I heard the voice of an old Swede, who had shipped with us at the moment of our leaving port. I halloed to him with all my strength, and presently he came reeling aft. We soon discovered that we were the sole survivors of the accident. All on deck, with the exception of ourselves, had been swept overboard, and the captain and mates must have perished as they slept, for the cabins were deluged with water. Without assistance, we could expect to do little for the security of the ship and our exertions were at first paralyzed by the momentary expectation of going down. Our cable had of course parted like pack-thread, at the first breath of the hurricane, or we should have been instantaneously overwhelmed. We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear breaches over us.—The frame work of our stern was shattered excessively, and in almost every respect we had received considerable injury—but to our extreme joy we found the pumps unchoked, and that we had no great difficulty in keeping free. The main fury of the Simoom had already blown over, and we apprehended little danger from the violence of the wind—but we looked forward to its total cessation with dismay, well believing, that in our shattered condition, we should inevitably perish in the tremendous swell which would ensue. But this very just apprehension seemed by no means likely to be soon verified. For five entire days and nights—during which, our only subsistence was a small quantity of jaggeree, procured with great difficulty from the forecastle—the hulk flew at a rate defying computation, before rapidly succeeding flaws of wind, which, without equalling the first violence of the Simoom were still more terrific than any tempest I had before encountered. Our course for the first four days was, with trifling variation, S-E. and by South, and we must have run down the coast of New Holland. On the fifth day, the cold became extreme, although the wind had hauled round a point more to the Northward.—The sun arose with a sickly yellow lustre and clambered a very few degrees above the horizon—emitting no decisive light. There were no clouds whatever apparent, yet the wind was upon the increase, and blew with a fitful and unsteady fury. About noon as nearly as we could guess, our attention was again arrested by the appearance of the sun. It emitted no light, properly so called, but a dull and sullen glow unaccompanied by any ray. Just before sinking within the turgid sea its central fires suddenly went out, as if hurriedly extinguished by some unaccountable power—it was a dim, silver-like rim, alone, as it rushed down the unfathomable ocean.

We waited in vain for the arrival of the sixth day—that day to me has not yet arrived—to him, never did arrive. Thenceforward we were enshrouded in pitchy darkness, so that we could not have seen an object at twenty paces from the ship. Eternal night continued to envelop us, all unrelieved by the phosphoric sea brilliancy to which we had been accustomed in the tropics. We observed too, that, although the tempest continued to rage with unabated violence, there was no longer to be discovered the usual appearance of surf, or foam, which had hitherto attended us. All around us was horror, and thick gloom, and a black sweltering desert of ebony. Superstition's terror crept by degrees into the spirit of the old Swede, and my own soul was wrapped up in silent wonder. We neglected all care of the ship, as worse than useless, and securing ourselves as well as possible to the stump of the mizen-mast, looked out bitterly into the world of ocean. We had no means of calculating time, nor could we form any guess of our situation.—We were however well aware of having made farther to the Southward than any [illegible] navigators, and felt extreme am[illegible] not meeting with the usual im[illegible] ice. In the mean time every mo[illegible]ened to be our last—every mount[illegible]low hurried to overwhelm us. The swell surpassed any thing I had imagined possible, and that we were not instantly buried is a miracle. My companion spoke of the lightness of our cargo, and reminded me of the excellent qualities of our ship—but I could not help feeling the utter hopelessness of hope itself, and prepared myself gloomily for that death which I thought nothing could defer beyond an hour, as, with every knot of way the ship made the swelling of the black stupendous seas became more dismally appalling. At times we gasped for breath at an elevation beyond the Albatross—at times became dizzy with the velocity of our descent into some watery Hell, where the air grew stagnant, and no sound disturbed the slumbers of the Kraken. We were at the bottom of one of these abysses, when a quick scream from my companion broke fearfully upon the night. 'See! See!'—cried he, shrieking in my ears, 'Almighty God! see! see!' As he spoke, I became aware of a dull, sullen glare of light, which rolled as it were down the sides of the vast chasm where we lay, and threw a fitful brilliancy upon our deck. Casting my eyes upwards, I beheld a spectacle which froze the current of my blood. At a terrific height directly above us, and upon the very verge of the precipitous descent, hovered a gigantic ship of nearly four thousand tons. Although upreared upon the summit of a wave of more than a million times her own altitude, her apparent size still exceeded that of any ship of the line or East Indiaman in existence. Her huge hull was of a deep dingy black, unrelieved by any of the customary carvings of a ship. A single row of brass cannon protruded from her open ports, and dashed off from their polished surfaces the fires of innumerable battle-lanterns, which swung to and fro about her rigging. But what mainly inspired us with horror and astonishment, was that she bore up under a press of sail in the very teeth of that supernatural sea, and of that ungovernable hurricane. When we first discovered her, her stupendous bows were alone to be seen as she rose up, like a demon of the deep, slowly from the everlasting gulf beyond her. For a moment of intense terror she paused upon the giddy pinnacle, as if in contemplation of her own sublimity, then trembled and tottered, and, came down.

At this instant, I knew not what sudden self possession came over my spirit. Staggering as far aft as I could, I awaited fearlessly the ruin that was to overwhelm us. Our own vessel was at length ceasing from her struggles and sinking with her head to the sea. The shock of the descending mass struck her consequently in that portion of her frame which was already under water, and the inevitable result was to hurl me with irresistable violence upon the rigging of the stranger.

As I fell, the ship hove in stays and went about, and to the confusion ensuing, I attributed my escape from the notice of the crew. With little difficulty I made my way unperceived to the main hatchway, which was partially open, and soon found an opportunity of secreting myself in the hold. Why I did so I can hardly tell. A nameless and indefinite sense of awe, which at first sight of the navigators of the ship had taken hold of my mind, was perhaps the principle of my concealment. I was unwilling to trust myself with a race of people who had offered, to the cursory glance I had taken, so many points of vague novelty, doubt, and apprehension. I therefore thought proper to contrive a hiding place in the hold. This I did by removing a small portion of the shifting-boards in such a manner as to afford me a convenient retreat between the huge timbers of the ship.

I had scarcely completed my work, when a footstep in the hold forced me to make use of it. A man passed by my place of concealment with a feeble and unsteady gait.—I could not see his face, but had an opportunity of observing his general appearance. The[illegible] it an evidence of great age and infirm[illegible]. His knees tottered beneath a load of years and his entire frame quivered under the burthen. He muttered to himself in a low broken tone, some words of a language which I could not understand, and groped in a corner among a pile of singular looking instruments and decayed charts of navigation. His manner was a wild mixture of the peevishness of second childhood, and the solemn dignity of a God. He at length went on deck and I saw him no more.

* * * * * *

A feeling for which I have no name, has taken possession of my soul, a sensation which will admit of no analysis, to which the lessons of by-gone time are inadequate, and for which I fear futurity itself will offer me no key. To a mind constituted like my own, the latter consideration is an evil. I shall never, I know that I shall never, be satisfied with regard to the nature of my conceptions. Yet it is not wonderful that these conceptions are indefinite, since they have their origin in sources so utterly novel. A new sense, a new entity is added to my soul.

It is long since I first trod the deck of this terrible ship and the rays of my destiny are, I think, gathering to a focus. Incomprehensible men! Wrapt up in meditations of a kind which I cannot divine, they pass me by unnoticed. Concealment is utter folly on my part, for the people will not see. It was but just now that I passed directly before the eyes of the mate, it was no long while ago that I ventured into the captain's own private cabin and took thence the materials with [illegible]ite, and have written. I shall [illegible] time continue this journal. It [illegible] not find an opportunity of [illegible] the world, but I will not fail [illegible] endeavor. At the last moment I will enclose the MS. in a bottle and cast it within the sea.

An incident has occurred which has given me new room for meditation. Are such things the operations of ungoverned Chance? I had ventured upon deck and thrown myself down, without attracting any notice, among a pile of ratlin stuff and old sails in the bottom of the yawl.—While musing upon the singularity of my fate, I unwittingly daubed with a tar brush the edges of a neatly folded studding-sail which lay near me on a barrel. The studding-sail is now bent upon the ship, and the thoughtless touches of the brush are spread out into the word *DISCOVERY.*

I have made many observations lately upon the structure of the vessel. Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build, and general equipment, all negative a supposition of the kind. What she is not I can easily perceive, what she is, I fear it is impossible to say. I know not how it is, but in scrutinizing her strange model, and singular cast of spars, her huge size and overgrown suits of canvass, her severely simple bow and antiquated stern, there will occasionally flash across my mind a sensation of familiar things, and there is always mixed up with such shadows, as it were, of recollection, an unaccountable memory of old foreign chronicles and ages long ago.

I have been looking at the timbers of the ship. She is built of a material to which I am a stranger. There is a peculiar character about the wood which strikes me as rendering it unfit for the purpose to which it has been applied. I mean its extreme porousness, considered independently of the worm-eaten condition which is a consequence of navigation in these seas, and apart from the rottenness attendant upon age.—It will appear perhaps an observation somewhat over-curious, but this wood has every characteristic of Spanish oak, *if spanish oak were distended or swelled by any unnatural means.*

In reading the above sentence a curious apothegm of an old weather-beaten Dutch navigator comes full upon my recollection. 'It is as sure,' he was wont to say, when any doubt was entertained of his veracity, 'as sure as there is a sea where the ship itself will grow in bulk like the living body of the seamen.'

About an hour ago I made bold to thrust myself among a group of the crew. They paid me no manner of attention, and, although, I stood in the very midst of them all seemed totally unconscious of my presence. Like the one I had at first seen in the hold, they all bore about them the marks of a hoary old age. Their knees trembled with infirmity, their shoulders were bent double with decrepitude, their shrivelled skins rattled in the wind, their voices were low, tremulous and broken; their eyes glistened with the rheum of years, and their gray hairs streamed terribly in the tempest. Around them on every part of the deck lay scattered, mathematical instruments of the most quaint and obsolete construction.

I mentioned some time ago the bending of a studding-sail. From that period the ship, being thrown dead off the wind, has held her terrific course due South, with every rag of canvass packed upon her from her trucks to her lower studding-sail booms, and rolling every moment her top-gallant yard arms into the most appalling hell of water, which it can enter into the mind of man to imagine. I have just left the deck, where I find it impossible to maintain a footing, although the crew seem to experience little inconvenience. It appears to me a miracle of miracles, that our enormous bulk is not buried up at once and forever. We are surely doomed to hover continually upon the brink of Eternity, without taking a final plunge into the abyss.—From billows a thousand times more stupendous than any I have ever seen, we glide away with the facility of the arrowy sea-gull, and the colossal waters rear their heads above us, like demons of the deep, but like demons confined to simple threats and forbidden to destroy. I am led to attribute these frequent escapes from imminent and deadly peril, to the only natural cause which can account for such effect. I must suppose the ship to be within the influence of some strong current, or impetuous under-tow.

I have seen the captain face to face, and in his own cabin—but as I expected he paid me no attention. Although in his appearance there was, to a casual observer nothing which might bespeak him more or less than man—still a feeling of irrepressible reverence and awe, mingled with the sensation of wonder, with which I regarded him. In stature he is nearly my own height, that is, I mean about five feet eight inches. He is of a well-knit and compact frame of body, neither robust nor remarkably otherwise. But it is the singularity of the expression which reigns upon the face, it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which strikes upon my soul with the shock of a Galvanic battery. His forehead, although little wrinkled, seems to bear upon it the stamp of a myriad of years. His grey hairs are records of the past, and his greyer eyes are Sybils of the future. The cabin floor was thickly strewn with strange, iron-clasped folios, and mouldering instruments of science, and obsolete, long-forgotten charts. His head was bowed down upon his hands, and he pored with a fiery unquiet eye over a paper which I took to be a commission, and which at all events bore the signature of a monarch. He muttered to himself, as did the first seaman whom I saw in the hold, some low peevish syllables of a foreign tongue, and although the speaker was close at my elbow, yet his voice seemed to reach my ears from the distance of a mile.

The ship and all in it are imbued with the spirit of Eld. The crew glide to and fro like the ghosts of buried centuries, their eyes have an eager and uneasy meaning, and when their figures fall athwart my path in the wild glare of the battle-lanterns, I feel as I have never felt before, although I have been all my life a dealer in antiquities, and have imbibed the shadows of fallen columns at Balbec, and Tadmor, and Persepolis, until my very soul has become a ruin.

When I look around me I feel ashamed of my former apprehensions. If I trembled at the blast which has hitherto attended us, shall I not stand aghast at a warring of wind and ocean, to convey any idea of which the words tornado and Simoom are trivial and ineffective! All in the immediate vicinity of the ship is the blackness of eternal night, and a chaos of foamless water, but, about a league on either side of us, may be seen, indistinctly and at intervals, stupendous ramparts of ice, towering away into the desolate sky and looking like the walls of the universe.

As I imagined, the ship proves to be in a current; if that appellation can properly be given to a tide which, howling and shrieking by the white ice, thunders on to the Southward with a velocity like the headlong dashing of a cataract.

To conceive the horror of my sensations is, I presume, utterly impossible—yet a curiosity to penetrate the mysteries of these awful regions, predominates even over my despair, and will reconcile me to the most hideous aspect of death. It is evident that we are hurrying onwards to some exciting knowledge—some never-to-be-imparted secret, whose attainment is destruction. Perhaps this current leads us to the Southern pole itself. It must be confessed that a supposition apparently so wild has every probability in its favor.

The crew pace the deck with unquiet and tremulous step; but there is upon their countenances an expression more of the eagerness of hope than of the apathy of despair.

[illegible]

PREMIUM.

F[illegible]

$50

for the best Original Tale, to be forwarded to the publisher [post paid] on or before the 1st of March next. It is wished that the tale may not occupy less than three nor more than five columns. All communications must be addressed to "John Huggins, Liverpool, Pa." The name of the writer must accompany each communication, in a separate, sealed envelope, none of which will be opened, (except that of the successful competitor,) without the consent of the author.

Doctor R. [illegible] French, Dr. [illegible] H. [illegible], Mr. Richard Rogers, Dr. Washington B. [illegible] and Mr. C. W. [illegible] have consented to act as judges in making a selection from the many which will probably be offered.

The PRIZE TALE will be published in the Mercury of the 15th of March next.

JOHN HUGGINS, *Liverpool, Pa.*

EARTHENWARE,

China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

Importers, 88 Water st.

NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of

EARTHEN WARE, CHINA & FANCY GOODS.

in every Variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article used in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope [illegible] patronage from North Carolina.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88, Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 19—

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to those of his friends of whose patronage he has been a sharer, and would say to them and to all in arrears with him that his arrangements are such as render it necessary to request them to settle the same immediately—by the 15th of March if they please.

J. P. RAINEY.
Feb. 24th, 1834. 20—3tp

$100 Reward.

RUNAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, living in Morgan County, Georgia, five miles of Parkes Bridge, on the 17th of November, two negro men, *Dave & Smart.* Dave is a stout and square built man, of dark complexion, 6 feet perhaps 10 inches high, 25 or 6 years of age, having some of his front teeth affected. And there remains on one of his shin bones the marks of a white swelling, he states he had when young, both of his shins are quite bowed, but that one most so. He speaks free and his sounds are quite broad, making pretensions to religion of the Baptist order. Smart is a yellow man, little under common size, supposed to be 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, his beard not fully grown; but is quite intelligent for a servant; wore off a cloth coat—say blue, and a white low crowned wool hat. They were both brought to this State by Anderson Willis & Co. of Caswell county, N. C. Dave states he was bought in Norfolk, of a Mr. Diging, whose name he bore whilst there. Smart was bought in Portsmouth, he states of a Mr. Drury, whose name he bore here. They were brought in this fall, and did not stay with me more than 6 weeks. And we think they will try to get back, as they went without giving or receiving any known offence. They took to start on 2 good horses, saddles, bridles, blankets and a buffaloe rug. But the horses and saddles we got, and heard of them on their way.—Any person who will deliver them to me at my residence as aforesaid, shall receive the above reward. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received.

GEORGE L. BIRD.
January 1st, 1834. 19—

Wanted to Purchase,

25 or 30 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which the highest market price in [illegible] will be given.

N. J. Palmer,
February 3d, 1834. 17—